

**BARROW-UPON-SOAR
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL**



1971

**ANNUAL
REPORT**
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

J. W. HALL, M.D., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H.
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

BARROW-UPON-SOAR RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

R E P O R T

ON THE HEALTH AND SANITARY CONDITIONS OF THE

BARROW-UPON-SOAR RURAL DISTRICT

FOR THE YEAR 1971

To the Chairman and Members of the
Barrow-upon-Soar Rural District Council.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Medical Officer of Health:

J.W. Hall, M.D., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H., M.F.C.M.

Chief Public Health Inspector:

W. Donovan, F.A.P.H.I., Certificate for
Inspectors of Meat and Other Foods.

Public Health Inspectors:

A.J. Blaylock

L.R. Knowles, M.A.P.H.I.

R.M. Rock, M.R.S.H., Diploma for Inspectors of
Meat and Other Foods.

J. Hewitt, M.A.P.H.I., Diploma in Atmospheric
Pollution Control.
(Appointed 2nd June, 1971)

Clerical:

Miss Margaret E. Watt.

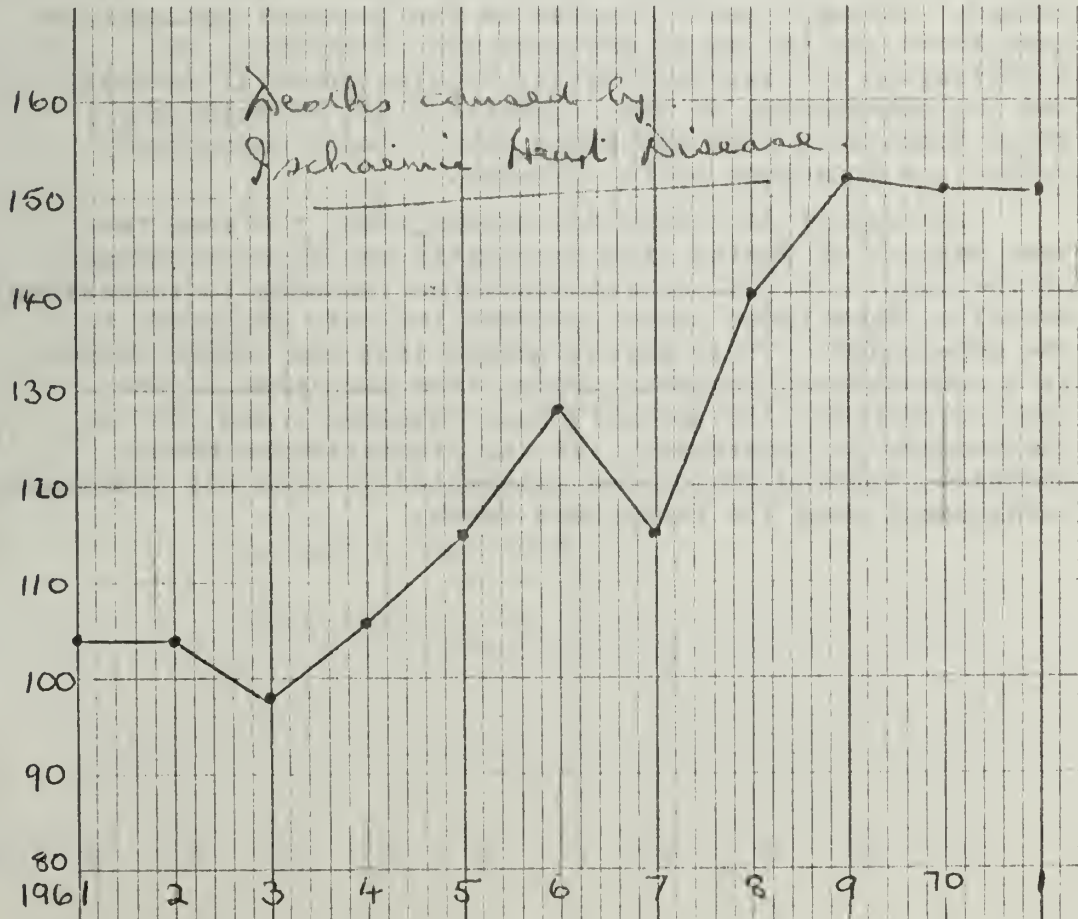
Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year 1971 on the general conditions, health and vital statistics of the Barrow-upon-Soar Rural District.

The Report is in conformity with suggestions made by the Department of Health and Social Security and also incorporates a section compiled by the Chief Public Health Inspector.

Health is closely correlated with good environmental conditions and individual prosperity and, in certain respects, the correlation is adversely apparent. There are some conditions which are largely the consequence of increasing prosperity and this is shown to be so by their prevalence in certain affluent groups. The diseases of affluence need to be recognised and the appropriate measures of prevention taken against them.

One typical illustration is coronary disease, which has shown an alarming increase in incidence over the past 50 years. A graph of deaths from ischaemic heart disease over the last 10 years shows a trend almost constantly upwards, which is not explained by comparison with the more gradual increase in population. The reason for this increase is held to be due to specific causes, the most common of which are probably related to habits of eating, physical inactivity and smoking.

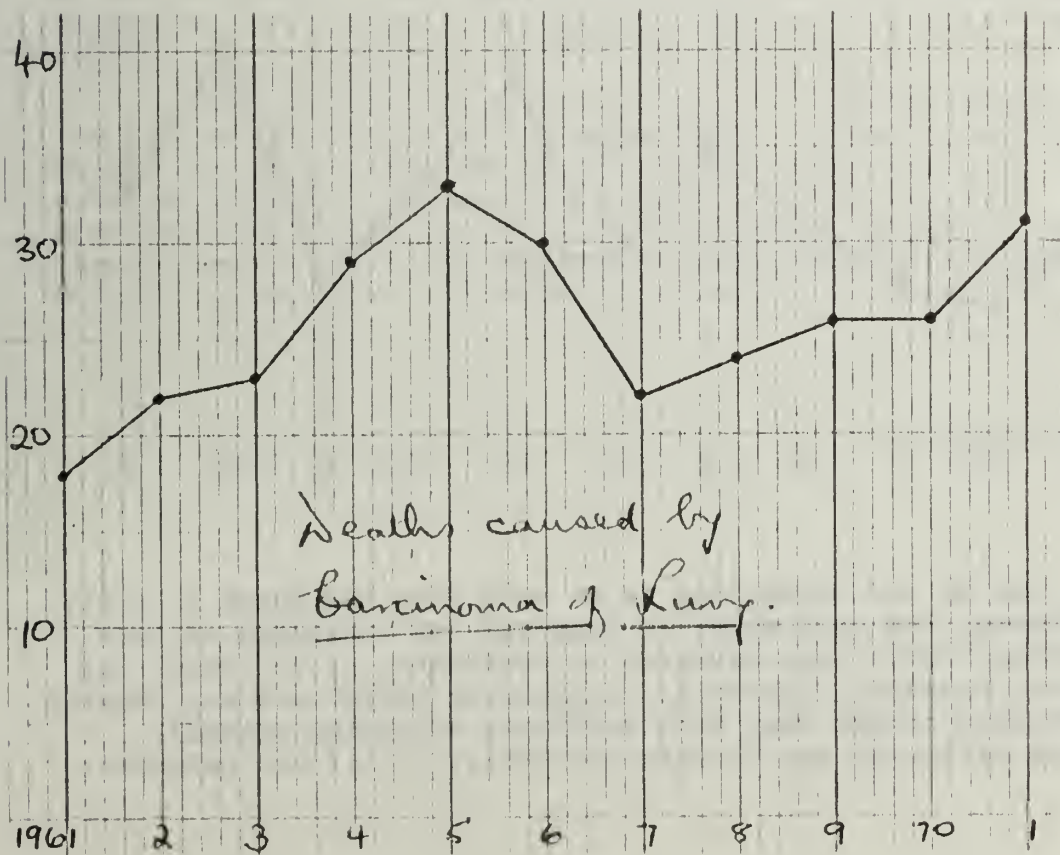
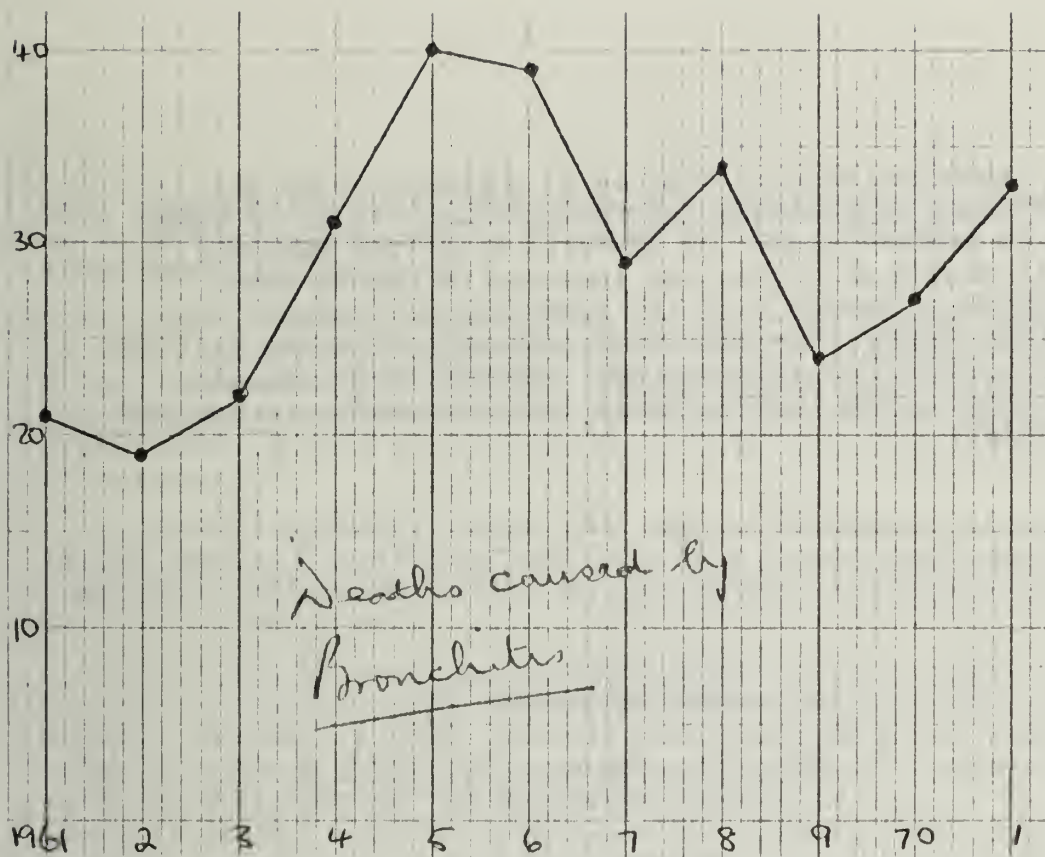


One theoretical cause suggested is a diet rich in fat - chemically the polysaturated fats such as butter and animal fat. There are other observers who contend that a diet rich in carbohydrate, especially refined sugar, is the most important factor, as this more accurately corresponds with the statistical evidence. Undoubtedly, diet is important. The Board Room gins, Top Executive luncheons and post-prandial brandies are, at least, precursors of obesity, which is so frequently associated with hypertension and coronary heart disease.

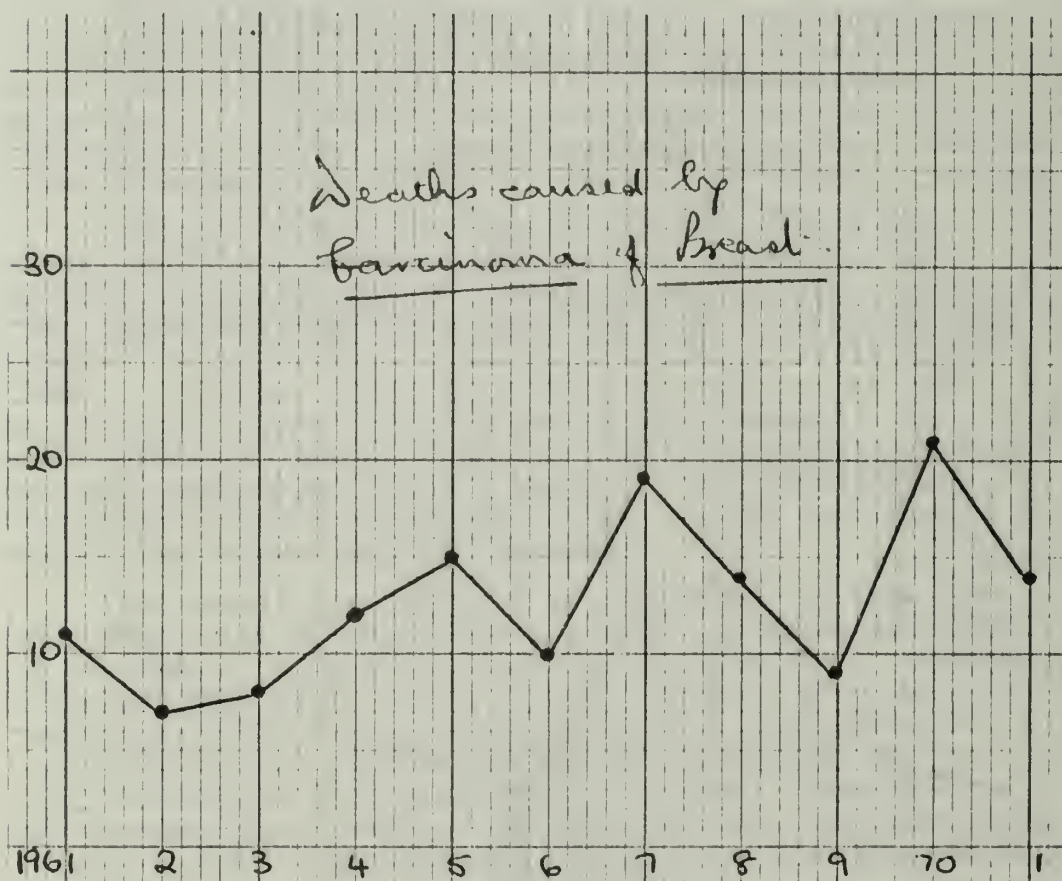
Modern society is becoming less active and urbanized life offers diminishing opportunities for the expenditure of physical energy, unless a conscious effort is made to direct the increasing leisure time available to active pursuits. It is evident that sections of the community are consuming, in terms of simple thermodynamics, more calories than are expended in energy.

The increase in the cigarette smoking habit has coincided with the rise of the coronary epidemic. In previous campaigns against cigarette smoking the risk of lung cancer has been highlighted, but the risk of coronary disease caused by smoking is an even greater statistical hazard. Coronary heart disease is the greatest epidemic we have known and yet it is one possible to control. A modification of dietetic habits, regular physical activity and the abandonment of the cigarette - all of which are quite compatible with enjoyable life - would undoubtedly reduce the incidence of the disease.

The Report also includes graphs, over the same ten year period, of deaths from bronchitis and from carcinoma of the lung. It will be seen that the tendency to increasing mortality from these causes exceeds the rate of growth in the population. It is surely unique that one common factor is a contributory cause of deaths from carcinoma of the lung, bronchitis and coronary heart disease - and that is the smoking of cigarettes. If the cigarette had been a mosquito, mankind would have eliminated it from his immediate environment once the facts were known.



Examples have been given of diseases which are potentially preventable, but about which little is being done to prevent them. To contrast with this group of conditions, a graph is also included of deaths from carcinoma of breast over the same ten year period. Fourteen deaths from carcinoma of breast occurred in this area in 1971, but this serious, unpredictable disease causes more than 10,000 female deaths annually in England and Wales.



One of the deductions to be made from the graph is that, at present, the only means of reducing the mortality of this condition, apart from advances in treatment, is to ensure the earliest possible diagnosis. Diagnostic techniques are showing encouraging trends and, with available screening methods, tumours of breast can be diagnosed whilst still not palpable.

When breast carcinomas are treated whilst they are so small as to be unpalpable there will doubtless be a marked improvement in prognosis.

Some screening measures are in the experimental stage, of which xerography - a single exposure on a selenium plate - is perhaps the most promising. If susceptible groups can be recognised, the application of screening methods to these groups will be very rewarding and the future outlook is one of optimism.

It was necessary during the year to enforce Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, in which powers are given for compulsory institutional care of old people, in respect of an elderly gentleman.

With the approaching Reorganisation and the proposals to set up new structures and departments it is becoming popular to blow a little harder in the brass section. This is an infectious trend and we in the Public Health Department have not yet built up any immunity. We should like it to be generally known that the Department has "Specialised in the Business" for the last quarter of a Century and some of us feel we are in fairly good condition to apply ourselves with equal diligence over the next quarter of a Century, if there are any takers!

I am grateful to the Council for the interest shown in the work of the Public Health Department. I wish to express my sincere appreciation to Mr. Bill Donovan for being a constant source of information and for his guidance, to Miss Margaret Watt for editing, censoring and re-writing this Report, and to the other members of the Department for their helpful co-operation throughout the year.

General Statistics

Area, in acres	55,314
Resident Population	70,850
Number of houses inhabited at end of 1971	24,434
Rateable value at 1st April, 1971	£2,996,064
Sum represented by General Rate Estimate	£28,800

Vital Statistics

Population - Census 1931	30,962
Population - National Registration 1939	41,599
Population - Census 1951	47,376
Population - mid 1971	70,850
(estimated from birth & death rates)	

Deaths

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>1970</u>
All causes and ages	341	299	640	597
	<u>1971</u>		<u>1970</u>	
Rate per 1,000 population	9.0		9.4	
Rate for England & Wales	11.6		11.7	

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>1970</u>
<u>LIVE BIRTHS</u>				
Number	639	587	1,226	1,223
Rate per 1,000 population ..			17.3	16.9
<u>ILLEGITIMATE LIVE BIRTHS</u>				
Per cent of total live births			5.0%	4.0%
<u>STILL BIRTHS</u>				
Number	6	3	9	10
Rate per 1,000 total births ..			7	8
<u>LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS</u>				
Number	645	590	1,235	1,233
<u>INFANT DEATHS</u>				
Number of deaths under 1 year .	6	8	14	19
<u>INFANT MORTALITY RATES</u>				
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births			11	16
<u>NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE</u>				
Total deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births ..			9	13
<u>EARLY NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE</u>				
Total deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births ..			9	11
<u>PERINATAL MORTALITY RATE</u>				
Total still births and deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births			16	19
<u>MATERNAL MORTALITY (including abortion)</u>				
Number of deaths			-	-

DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES

	Male	Female	Total	1970
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	2	-	2	-
Other infective & parasitic diseases	-	1	1	2
Malignant neoplasm, buccal cavity etc.	1	2	3	-
Malignant neoplasm, oesophagus	-	2	2	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	9	7	16	9
Malignant neoplasm, intestine	9	5	14	19
Malignant neoplasm, larynx	1	-	1	-
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	27	4	31	26
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	14	14	21
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	3	3	3
Malignant neoplasm, prostate	4	-	4	2
Leukaemia	2	3	5	5
Other malignant neoplasms	13	20	33	25
Benign & unspecified neoplasms	1	-	1	1
Diabetes mellitus	2	3	5	4
Avitaminoses, etc.	1	-	1	-
Other endocrine etc. diseases	1	-	1	3
Anaemias	1	1	2	2
Other diseases of nervous system	1	1	2	5
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	2	7	9	10
Hypertensive disease	10	11	21	15
Ischaemic heart disease	91	60	151	151
Other forms of heart disease	24	22	46	42
Cerebrovascular disease	32	47	79	71
Other diseases of circulatory system	12	10	22	23
Pneumonia	14	17	31	30
Bronchitis & emphysema	24	9	33	27
Asthma	-	1	1	4
Other diseases of respiratory system	6	2	8	4
Peptic ulcer	5	1	6	4
Intestinal obstruction & hernia	1	3	4	2
Cirrhosis of liver	-	1	1	2
Other diseases of digestive system	2	5	7	6
Nephritis & nephrosis	4	4	8	2
Hyperplasia of prostate	3	-	3	1
Other diseases, genito-urinary system	3	2	5	1
Congenital anomalies	2	4	6	6
Birth injury, difficult labour etc.	1	2	3	3
Other causes of perinatal mortality	2	1	3	10
Symptoms & ill-defined conditions	3	4	7	8
Motor vehicle accidents	8	3	11	12
All other accidents	12	10	22	8
Suicide & self-inflicted injuries	4	1	5	7
All other external causes	1	6	7	1

N.B. Headings with no deaths allocated are omitted.

PREVALENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASESGeneral:

The total numbers of each disease notified were as follows:-

Scarlet fever	..	..	..	..	..	6
Whooping cough	..	..	..	..	..	16
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	78
Meningococcal infection	..	..	..	..	..	2
Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	3
Infective hepatitis	..	..	..	..	..	7
Ophthalmia neonatorum	..	..	..	..	..	1

The following table classifies these (excluding tuberculosis) into age groups:-

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Age Groups</u>												
	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	Unknown
Scarlet fever	-	-	1	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping cough	-	3	-	4	-	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Measles	6	19	8	10	5	20	7	1	-	-	-	-	2
Meningococcal infection	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infective hepatitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	1	-	-
Ophthalmia neonatorum	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Tuberculosis

During 1971 the following cases of tuberculosis were notified:-

<u>Age</u>	<u>Respiratory</u>	<u>Non-respiratory</u>
Under 1 year	-	-
1-	-	-
2-4	-	-
5-9	-	-
10-14	-	-
15-19	-	-
20-24	-	-
25-34	-	1
35-44	1	-
45-54	-	-
55-64	1	-
65-74	-	-
75 and over	-	-
Unknown	-	-

Sanitary Conditions of the District

Drainage and Sewerage

I am grateful to Mr. E.T. Anderson for providing information of progress on sewerage schemes within the district.

Over the past few years most of the sewerage works have been enlarged, modified or renewed. One of the remaining major projects, that of conveying sewage from Swithland and Woodhouse to the Rothley Regional Works, has been put out to Tender.

In the villages much work has been done on the diversion of storm water from the foul sewers and in Wymeswold a large percentage of the storm and foul sewers have been modified or relaid; to a lesser extent the same process has taken place in Wanlip and parts of Woodhouse.

Public Cleansing

We are fortunate to have a very satisfactory weekly collection of refuse and the Council's Engineer and Surveyor in the past year undertook a pilot scheme using bin liners as a means of storage on domestic properties. This proved most satisfactory and a census of the views of householders was overwhelmingly in favour of this scheme. If this is extended throughout the district, the more hygienic storage and collection of refuse would justify the increase in costs.

Many householders have taken advantage of the free service provided for the removal of bulky household furniture and goods. It is hoped that this will ultimately result in people being more litter-conscious and will see the end of the lay-bys and country lanes being the repositories for unwanted possessions.

Water Supply

All the Parishes in the district have a mains water supply which is satisfactory in both quality and quantity. The suppliers are the Leicester Water Department.

Fluoridation is not carried out, although the Council are in favour of this treatment.

<u>Parish</u>	<u>No. of houses with a main water supply</u>	<u>No. of houses without a main water supply</u>	<u>No. of houses with pails</u>
Anstey	2,070	9	2
Barkby	120	13	5
Barkby Thorpe	13	6	2
Barrow-upon-Soar	1,596	12	9
Beeby	29	2	2
Birstall	4,555	-	-
Burton-on-the-Wolds	239	6	3
Cossington	181	6	2
Cotes	8	4	3
Croxton South	69	6	1
East Goscote	816	-	-
Hoton	78	7	2
Mountsorrel	1,558	6	11
Newtown Linford	391	11	-
Prestwold	15	3	1
Queniborough	702	9	5
Quorndon	1,336	10	1
Ratcliffe-on-the-Wreake	40	8	3
Rearsby	268	11	9
Rothley	1,316	6	-
Seagrave	103	10	1
Sileby	1,927	7	5
Swithland	80	5	1
Syston	2,779	8	5
Thrussington	176	12	1
Thurcaston	696	5	-
Thurmaston	2,605	8	-
Ulverscroft	31	19	-
Walton-on-the-Wolds	95	4	1
Wanlip	42	3	1
Woodhouse	719	26	1
Wymeswold	324	11	18
	<u>24,977</u>	<u>253</u>	<u>95</u>

Houses Built

	<u>Number completed</u>	<u>Number in course of erection</u>
By Private Enterprise	445	312
By Local Authority	51	80

Three establishments for aged persons (Warden supervised) were built at Syston (34 units), Mountsorrel (38 units) and Anstey (28 units).

Report of the Chief Public Health InspectorHousing

Further pockets of unfit houses were dealt with under the Slum Clearance Programme, as follows:-

Barrow-upon-Soar (No. 8) Clearance Order 1970 -

Nos. 39 - 55 (odd numbers) Bridge Street, Barrow-upon-Soar - was confirmed.

Queniborough (No. 9) Clearance Order 1970 -

Nos. 2 - 10 (even numbers) Queniborough Road, Queniborough - resulted in a local Ministry Inquiry - decision awaited.

Anstey (No. 10) Clearance Order 1970 -

Nos. 4 - 24 (even numbers) Park Road, Anstey - was confirmed.

Mountsorrel (No. 11) Clearance Order 1971 -

Nos. 1, 3 & 5, Market Place, and Nos. 2 & 4, Sileby Road, Mountsorrel - was confirmed.

Rearsby (No. 12) Clearance Order 1971 -

Nos. 18 & 20, Brook Street, and Nos. 39, 41, 43 & 45, Brookside, Rearsby - confirmation awaited.

Individually unfit houses were dealt with in the following manner:-

- 10 Demolition Orders and 8 Closing Orders were made.
- 1 Closing Order was revoked after the house had been reconditioned.
- 10 houses were demolished during the year.

The Department is involved with the Architect in promoting the modernisation of houses with the aid of Grants.

I am grateful to Mr. A. Ward, F.R.I.B.A., for the following information:-

No. of Standard Grants approved, owner/occupied	82
No. of Standard Grants approved, tenanted	45
No. of Standard Grants refused	18
No. of Improvement Grants approved, owner/occupied	40
No. of Improvement Grants approved, tenanted	12
No. of Improvement Grants refused	5

Amenities provided under the Standard Improvement Grant Scheme:-

No. of baths	46
No. of wash basins	48
No. of sinks	7
No. of hot water supplies to baths	53
No. of hot water supplies to wash basins	56
No. of hot water supplies to sinks	29
No. of water closets	90
No. of food stores	2

There was continuing activity by landlords anxious to obtain Qualification Certificates to enable them to convert controlled tenancies to regulated, on a Fair Rents basis. In many cases it was necessary to hold up the issuing of Certificates until the houses were put into a good state of repair. Where there were undue delays in effecting repairs, the Certificates were refused.

Number of applications for Qualification Certificates	204
Number of Certificates issued	58
Number of Provisional Certificates issued	23
Number of applications deferred pending repairs	32
Number of applications refused	56

Although we are nearing the end of the campaign to abolish unfit houses, there still remains a very small number of groups and individual houses which should be dealt with under demolition procedure within a very few years.

The improvement of sub-standard houses requires much more complicated and long-term planning. These are houses which do not have the basic amenities, such as bathrooms, hot water supplies and inside w.c.'s, and in some cases are also in need of repair. The improvement of these houses is not always the alternative to the demolition of unfit houses. The awarding of Standard Grants and Improvement Grants has made an inroad into this work, but the emphasis in the future must not be just on the improvement of individual houses but of whole areas, where environmental circumstances have made the districts less attractive than is desirable.

A Report was presented to the Council regarding the establishment of a General Improvement Area, comprising 42 houses, in Anstey. This scheme met with approval, but it was decided to extend the boundaries, if possible, to include other properties in the neighbourhood. This will be one of many such areas in the future in which both the houses and, where necessary, the environment are improved.

HOUSES DEMOLISHED

	<u>Houses Demolished</u>	<u>Displaced during year</u>
	<u>Persons</u>	<u>Families</u>

In Clearance Areas:-

1. Houses unfit for human habitation	-	47	28
2. Houses included by reason of bad arrangement etc.	-	-	-
3. Houses on land acquired under Sec. 43(2), Housing Act 1957	-	-	-

Not in Clearance Areas:-

4. As a result of informal or formal procedure under Sec. 17(1), Housing Act 1957	8	28	12
5. Local Authority owned houses certified by the Medical Officer of Health	-	-	-
6. Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Act	-	-	-
7. Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders	-	-	-

UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED

	<u>Houses Closed</u>
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8. Under Secs. 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1), Housing Act 1957	2	2	1
9. Under Secs. 17(3) and 26, Housing Act 1957	-	-	-
10. Parts of buildings closed under Sec. 18, Housing Act 1957	-	-	-

UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT & HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED:-

	<u>By Owner</u>	<u>By Local Authority</u>
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11. After informal action by Local Authority	97	-
12. After formal notice		
(a) under Public Health Acts	-	-
(b) under Secs. 9 and 16, Housing Act 1957	1	-
13. After Demolition Order revoked, Sec. 24, Housing Act 1957	-	-
14. After Closing Order determined under Sec. 27, Housing Act 1957	-	-

INSPECTION OF FOOD

Milk Supply

The distribution service of milk is good throughout the district. There is only one producer/retailer. Ten samples of milk were examined and found to be free from tuberculosis and brucella abortus; fifteen samples were bacteriologically satisfactory.

Food Premises

The classified food premises in the district are as follows:-

Greengrocers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
Grocers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	126
Confectioners (Cakes)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Confectioners (Sweets)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
Fish & Chips (and Wet Fish)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Butchers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44
Cafes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
Canteens	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
Licensed Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	108
Food Factories	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Food Warehouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Chinese Food Preparation Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

The following premises are registered for:-

Manufacture of Preserved Food and Sausages	..	..	..	..	..	..	33
Manufacture of Ice Cream	..	..	..	..	..	..	-
Sale of Ice Cream	..	..	..	..	..	..	217
Number of Food Premises inspected	..	..	..	..	..	..	410
Number of inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,195
Number of Informal Notices served	..	..	..	..	..	..	132
Number of Informal Notices complied with	..	..	..	..	..	..	118
Number of Informal Notices outstanding at 31.12.71	..	..	..	..	..	..	14

MEAT INSPECTION

There were five licensed slaughterhouses in the district.

a 100% inspection service has been maintained.

	<u>Cattle excluding cows</u>	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep and Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>
Number killed	698	-	-	3,076	505
Number inspected	698	-	-	3,076	505
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis:</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	1	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	111	-	-	21	14
Percentage of number inspected with disease other than Tuberculosis	16.0%	-	-	0.7%	3.0%

Tuberculosis only:

Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	4
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	0.8%

Cysticercosis:

Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-

SUMMARY OF MEAT CONDEMNED

Bovine Kidney	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Bovine Diaphragm	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Bovine Lungs	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Bovine Livers	..	..	..	..	..	..	80
Part Bovine Livers	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Bovine Heads	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Bovine Hearts	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Bovine Skirts	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Sheeps' Livers	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
Sheeps' Hearts	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Sheeps' Carcasses	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Pigs' Livers	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Pigs' Mesenteries	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Pigs' Heads	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Pigs' Hearts	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Pigs' Plucks	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Pigs' Carcasses	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Pigs' Lungs	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Pork	..	..	..	..	..	..	26 lbs.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF ICE CREAM

Number of ice cream samples taken	..	..	17
Number of samples in Grade I	..	..	15
Number of samples in Grade II	..	..	-
Number of samples in Grade III	..	..	-
Number of samples in Grade IV	..	..	2

Food Hygiene

The public has become more food hygiene conscious and there is a growing demand for improved services in both shops and restaurants.

Public opinion can do as much as frequent supervision by officials to raise the standards of hygiene so that food is stored and sold in prime condition.

As 'eating out' becomes increasingly popular, bar meals are now being served in most Public Houses and these range from a toasted savoury to a two-course meal. Many Public Houses only have the domestic kitchen to use for the preparation of this food and this may also be the centre for domestic washing and other activities. Breweries must look to their laurels and provide adequate purpose-built kitchens if this trend is to continue.

Poultry Inspection

Although numerous farmers rear and sell poultry to the public, there is no recognised slaughtering and processing premises in the district.

In August a poultry packing station was established on a new estate. There poultry carcasses are received, plucked and frozen, for re-distribution and also 'long-legged' chicken carcasses for manufacturing purposes are dressed. This process includes the removal of the head, feet and viscera and the dissection, skinning and washing of the meat. 7,700 carcasses were received, including a small number of turkeys and ducks. 880 lbs. of meat was rejected as being unfit for use.

Ten visits were made to the premises, which are generally satisfactory. It was, however, insisted that more attention be given to the chlorination of the washing water.

Rodent Control

The Council have a contract with a Service Company who deal with all complaints of rodent infestation. A free service is given to the occupiers of all private houses and other work is done on a rechargeable basis. Regular inspections are made of the sewerage works, the incinerator and other Council properties and the sewers are baited annually, using Fluoroacetamide. On behalf of the Council the Company also destroy wasps' nests - free of charge when the nest is in or on the house. 68 nests were destroyed, 554 infestations of rats and 165 of mice were eradicated.

Air Pollution Control

An important factor in controlling effluvia from factory chimneys are the provisions of the Clean Air Acts 1956 and 1968. The type of boiler fuel and the height of chimneys are subject to the approval of the Council.

21 applications were received for prior approval to the installation of boilers and the erection of chimneys. In three of these cases alterations were required and agreed to.

There are no Smoke Control Areas in the district yet, but this is something for which plans should be made in the near future, since, with industrial smoke now under control, the main pollution at present is from domestic appliances. One might also add motor vehicles, but the latter are not subject to the Clean Air Act.

Noise Abatement

Although it was found possible, with the co-operation of manufacturers, to reduce the noise emitted from their factories to what might be termed an acceptable level, this does not always bring comfort to the occupiers of neighbouring dwellings, who have to listen to these noises for many hours during the day and night-time.

During the winter, when people spend a considerable amount of time indoors, complaints are infrequent, but as soon as summer comes when windows are opened and time is spent in the garden, the complaints become much more frequent. There were 17 complaints of noise from factories and 4 of noise from commercial premises where it was found possible to achieve some reduction in the noise level. The problems have not, however, all been solved.

When permission is given for the erection of a factory or the adaptation of buildings, the type and position of machinery is not generally known. More thought should be given to the positioning of extractor fans and compressors. Of the ten complaints received of noise from domestic premises only four had any real grounds for complaint and these were dealt with on an informal basis.

Caravans

Five site licences were issued during 1971, all for one caravan only.

Miscellaneous Acts

(a)	Number of Pet Shops	..	..	..	..	3
	Number of inspections	..	..	..	..	16
(b)	Number of Premises registered					
	under Rag, Flock etc. Act	..	..	..		1
	Number of inspections	..	..	..	..	2
(c)	Number of Contraventions of					
	Heating Appliances (Fireguard)					
	Regulations	..	..	..	..	-
(d)	Inspections made under the					
	Agriculture (Safety, Health					
	& Welfare Provisions) Act, 1956	..	..			5
(e)	Number of Animal Boarding					
	Kennels Licensed	..	..	..	..	5
	Number of inspections	..	..	..	..	9

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

In general, the occupiers of premises are pleased to accept advice on the operations of the Act. The leaflet entitled "The Safe Use of Food Slicing Machines" was well received and shopkeepers appreciated most the emphasis placed on the total immobilisation of machines prior to cleaning. Some difficulties are still experienced in obtaining suitable guards for certain types of slicers.

Attention was drawn to the necessity of fixing rails to high storage shelves in warehouses.

TABLE A

Class of Premises	Number of premises registered during the year	Total Number of registered premises at the end of the year	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during year
Offices.	1	52	14
Retail Shops.	8	248	144
Wholesale shops and Warehouses.	2	26	14
Catering Establishments open to the public & Canteens.	3	35	30
Fuel Storage Depots.	-	3	1
TOTALS	14	364	203

TABLE B Number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to registered premises - 381

(1) Class of Workplace	(2) Number of Persons Employed
Offices.	352
Retail Shops.	736
Wholesale Depts., Warehouses.	443
Catering Establishments open to the Public.	232
Canteens.	9
Fuel Storage Depots.	10
TOTAL	1,782
Total Males	828
Total Females	954

TABLE D There were no exemptions applied for.

SUMMARY OF NOTICES SERVED

<u>Preliminary</u>		<u>Housing</u>	<u>Public Health</u>
Outstanding on 1st January, 1971	.. ..	16	13
Issued during the year	.. ..	168	134
Complied with during the year	.. ..	157	132
Outstanding on 31st December, 1971	.. ..	27	15

Statutory

Outstanding on 1st January, 1971	.. ..	1	4
Issued during the year	.. ..	27	12
Complied with during the year	.. ..	24	13
Outstanding on 31st December, 1971	.. ..	4	3

SUMMARY ACTION

<u>Inspections Made</u>	<u>No. of Inspections</u>
Animal Keeping	50
Bakehouses	8
Dairies	4
Drainage Works	754
Dwellinghouses	1,937
Infectious Disease Inquiries	76
Factories and Workplaces	101
Refuse Collection & Disposal and Tips ..	410
Rodent Control	106
Schools	47
Food Premises - Meat Shops	222
Restaurants and Cafes ..	212
Inns	119
Canteens	17
Fried Fish Shops	89
Food Manufacture & Preparation	103
Food Vans	57
Other Food Shops	598
Slaughterhouses and Meat Inspection ..	793
Smoke Control	252
Caravans	180
Verminous and Dirty Premises	129
Water Supplies	13
Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act ..	320
Noise Abatement	444
Other Inspections	273
	<hr/> 7,318 <hr/>

I have the honour to remain your obedient servant,

J. W. Hall

Medical Officer of Health

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health
in respect of the Year 1971 for the Rural District Council of
Barrow-upon-Soar in the County of Leicester

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1961

Part I of the Act

1. Inspections for the purpose of provisions as to health (including inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors).

Type of Premises (1)	No. on Register (2)	Number of:-		Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	
(i) Factories in which Secs. 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	18	16	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by Local Authority	271	71	5	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	60	14	-	-
TOTALS	349	101	5	-

Particulars (1)	No. of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (S.7):-					
(a) Insufficient	4	-	-	1	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for each sex	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to out-work	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	5	1	-	1	-

Part VIII of the Act

Outwork

(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out- workers in August list required by Sec.110(1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Wearing apparel - making etc., cleaning and washing	22	-	-	-	-	-
Boots and Shoes	37	-	-	-	-	-

Signature J.W. Hall

Medical Officer of Health

